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Money - Annals of the Church of St. Mary - 1878

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ANNALS
OF THE
Church of St. Mary,
SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON,

IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

BY
WALTER MONEY, F.S.A.,

(Member of Council for Berks, Brit. Arch. Assoc.)

'Tis to this Church I call thee, and that place
Where slept our fathers, when they'd run their race
We too shall rest, and then our children keep
Their road in life, and then, forgotten sleep.

Crabbe.

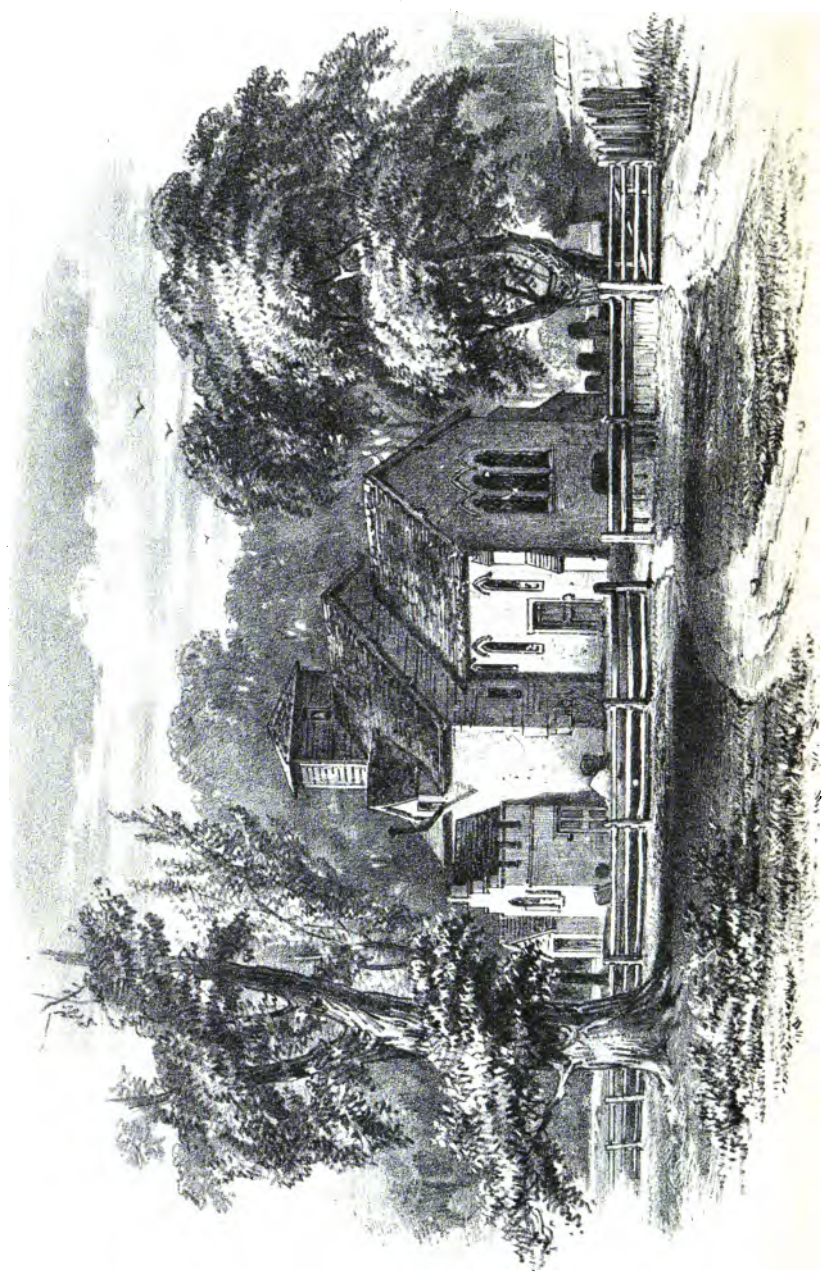
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NEWBURY :

WALTER J. BLACKET, PRINTER, NORTHBROOK STREET.

1878.

414



THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARY, SHAW.

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TO
THE HON. AND REV. JOHN HORATIO NELSON, M.A.,
RECTOR,
THE
CHURCHWARDENS,
AND PARISHIONERS OF SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON,
THESE ANNALS OF THEIR PARISH CHURCH ARE
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

PREFACE.

The deficiency of this county in topographical literature has been often noticed.

It was observed by Lord Carnarvon, in his eloquent address delivered to the British Archæological Association at Newbury, that there is a dearth of written records or information as regards Berkshire, almost incredible, except to those who like himself have been compelled to look with some care and particularity into the subject.

The truth of this remark has been severely tested ; and it is with the hope of adding something, however unimportant, to our stock of local history, that these chronicles of the Church of Shaw-cum-Donnington, which are intended as an accompaniment to papers already published on Donnington Priory and Hospital, are offered to the public.

In the accomplishment of this object, original documents have been consulted and personally collated ; and by omitting, as far as possible, such matter as will be found in the pages of *Lyson's, The History of Newbury*, and other available sources, the endeavour has been to render these slight contributions the means of increasing our knowledge of the places of which they treat, and to give an aspect of more general interest to the local scenes and circumstances described.

Newbury, July, 1878.

THE
CHURCH OF ST. MARY,
SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON.

THE former Church of St. Mary, at Shaw, was of early date, as appears from the accompanying sketch ; and is said to have been built about A.D. 1200.*

It was remarkable for an early Norman round tower ; with walls of great thickness, consisting of small faced flints, and Chilmark stone, which seems to have been commonly used in the construction of the more ancient churches in this district.

The old bells were removed to the new church. The first, which is of pre-reformation date, bears this inscription :—“**✠ Sancta Ma ria Ora [pro] No bis.**” The second. “**FEARE GOD.**” The third. “**SERVE GOD.**” One of the latter has been recast ; the other has the date of “1663,” and were both most probably the work of Wallis, of Salisbury, or his successor, Danton. The Priest’s Bell, which has been recently removed from the Belfry, has the inscription :—“**J. BURROUGH, IN DEVIZES, BELL FOUNDER, 1751.**”

The Nave of the old church exhibited several good Norman

* Mr. Petit Andrews, F.S.A., in his reply to More’s Berkshire Queries, in 1759, states the Church at Shaw was originally covered with “Roman antique tiles.” *Bib. Top. Brit. vol. iv., p. 79.* And Charles Knight in his *Journey Book of Berks*, p. 130, says—“The Church presents some Saxon Remains.”

Since the above note was written a remarkable discovery has been made in the church-yard at Shaw, of a very large Ancient British Cinerary or Sepulchral Urn, containing ashes and burnt bones. It was found in removing the ground on the north side of the church near the post and rail fence, at a depth of about four feet, but unfortunately broken in removal.

A description of this Urn will be given in the 2nd Vol. of the Field Club Transactions, now in the press.

In immediate proximity to the spot where the vessel was discovered, the writer has since picked up several good specimens of flint flakes and scrapers.

A number of pieces of Roman pottery and glass are lying about in different parts of the church-yard.

features, with many introductions and alterations of a later date.

The Chancel was early English in character, with an east window of three lights, and two lancets and a priest's door on the south side.

The Porch had a Norman doorway, decorated with the characteristic zigzag moulding.

The interior of the church was fitted up in a very primitive manner. There were west and north galleries with an outer entrance on the north side, which were also reached by a staircase from the nave. Some of the principal residents sat in the gallery; and here was stationed the village choir, which consisted of two or three male and female voices, led by an aged performer on the violoncello, who was the sole instrumentalist.

A large square pew in the nave was known as the "Farmer's Pew," which was occupied by the better sort of male parishioners generally. There was a writing desk in the centre of this pew, for use at the "Select Vestries," which were usually held in this enclosure after morning service; when the Rector and parish officials gave orders for money and clothes to be distributed to the deserving poor. This was before the era of the present Poor Law system.

Another pew was called the "Farmers' Wives Pew," and occupied by the ladies appertaining to the gentlemen on the right. The poorer classes sat in the remaining portion of the nave; the sexes being divided—the men sitting on the south side, and the women on the north side.*

A faculty pew belonging to the Grove formed an excrescence on the south-east angle of the church. It had a small entrance on the east side, and a large window overlooking the churchyard. This pew was fitted up with a fire-place, chairs, and other necessities tending more to bodily comfort than spiritual exercise.

The bowl of the old font, which is round and plain, is in use in the present church.

The first historical circumstance we meet with connected with the church at Shaw occurs in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., which was made in consequence of the grant in 1288, by the Pope to King Edward I., of the first fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices for six years, towards the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land.

* This was according to ancient usage.—"Men used to stand on the right hand, or south side; women on the left, or north." *Fosbroke's Enc. Antig.* vo. I., p. 96.

From the volume printed by the Commissioners on Public Records, the following account of the Rectory of Shaw is derived. It is found in that portion which relates to the taxation of spiritualties in the Diocese of Salisbury.

“Ecclesia de Schawe.”

Taxatio	- - - - -	£4	6s.	8d.
Decima	- - - - -		8s.	8d.

The Institutions of the Rectory of Shaw, in the Episcopal Registers of Sarum, (of which diocese Berkshire was formerly a part) commence in the 34th reign of King Edward I, 1305,—a date which carries us back to the stormy time of the Barons; one of whom, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, we are enabled intimately to connect with this neighbourhood. He was owner of the manor of Newbury, and also, by virtue of his office as Earl Marshall, of the accompanying manor of Hamstead Marshall. A statesman by whom, the great issue of “England for the English” had been put and challenged in the face of day. The leader of a party, which, loyal to Rome in things spiritual, repudiated with the emphasis of freedom her encroachments on the political independence of the realm; and out of whose enduring conflict, rose, indirectly, the political principles which contributed so largely to bring about the Reformation of the English Church.

The first institution recorded to the Church of Shaw, is that of Thomas de Chelreth [Chelrey] who was instituted on the presentation of John de Columdarum. Milt, 5th January 1305.

* The following interesting documents † relating to Newbury have escaped the notice of local topographers :—

1.—Charter of Roger Biggot, Earl of Norfolk, made to William Mortemer and his heirs of 106s. 2d. annual rent to take from certain premises in Newbury. Sans date.

2.—Charter of Maud de Mortemer to her son William de Mortemer of all her lands in Newbury, and Crendone, and in default of issue of the said William is to return to the said Maud and her heirs. Sans date.

3.—An Indenture by which Walter de Thornbury, guardian of the lands of Roger de Mortemer, leases certain fisheries in Newbury to Thomas of Sandford to farm. Dated 33rd year Edw. I.

4.—Charter of William Trewit to William de Mortemer of certain lands in Newbury, called “The Isle of Newbury,” with the right of fishing therein and all appurtenances. Same date.

5.—Grant by Edward IV., to his mother, Cecilia, Duchess of York for life, in completion of a grant of lands of the value of 5000 marks, in recompense of her jointure, including the Manor and Lordship of Newbury, with the Borough of Newbury, and its appurtenances, with many other lands. Dated Westminster, 1st June, 1 Edw. IV.

† *Register of the Muniments of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, Add. Ms. 6041, f. 14. b. Brit. Mus.*

On the death of Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, who d.s.p. in 1424, the Earldom of March expired, but the Baronies of Mortimer, with the estates of the Mortimers, and their pretensions to the Crown, devolved upon his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and thus was founded the claim of the White Rose.

The Chelreys of Childrey were of consequence in this county. Henry de Chelrey was Sheriff of Berks and Oxon, 1336, and Thomas Chelrey was Steward of the lands of the Bishopric of Winton temp. William of Wykeham, and one of that prelate's executors.

The Columbars or De Columbariis, were owners of the manor of Shaw early in the 13th century; from whom it passed to the Bassets of Drayton.

Baldwin and Gilbert de Columbariis are mentioned in the *Chronicles of Abingdon*, as military tenants of that Monastery, A.D., 1086-87.

Matthew de Columbariis died, seized of the Manors of Chisbury and Bedwyn, Wilts, A.D. 1269.

Thomas de Chelreth held the Rectory three years, and in his resignation Roger de Allyngtone was instituted on presentation of Alic. de Columbarum.

These are all the Institutions between 1297 and 1315, the former year being the date of the earliest entry in the Episcopal Registers of Sarum, the time of Bishop Simon of Ghent.

John, dictus Dane de Hieteshma, appears to have been the next Rector; he was instituted 15th August 1332, but on whose presentation does not appear.

1350, 25th of November. 25th of Edward III., (the year the Order of the Garter was instituted), Peter de Avebury was instituted to the Rectory of Schawe in exchange. Patron, John de Stonford, Militis.

Peter de Avebury held the benefice but one year, dying in 1351; when he was succeeded by John de Haliwell. Same patron.

John de Haliwell died in 1362, and a lapse occurred, but Ric. de Norton was presented by John de Estbury, 23rd May, 1362, and on the 28th October the same year, he was formally instituted, by which we gather he was the son of Osberta de West Norton.

John de Estbury was the founder of the Chantry Chapel dedicated to St. Mary, in the parish Church of St. Michael, Lamborne.

Between the last, and the next institution, there seems to have been another Rector,—(William ——) whose surname is not recorded.

1397, 31st October. Roger de Withecock was instituted to the Rectory, vacant by the death of William the last Rector. Patron, John Estbury the elder.

1398, 24th February. John Tymmes was instituted, on exchange with William Cokkes, but how the latter became Rector, or for what period he held the benefice does not appear.

Tymmes was succeeded by "Stephen," whose Christian name alone is given in the Register. He held the living till 1405, when he exchanged with John Tye, for another parish—Tye was instituted 24th June, the same year. John Morys, Stephen Anstelker, and Nicholas North, chaplains, being described as Patrons.

The Manor with the Rectory of Shaw was granted to William of Wykeham's College of St. Mary, Winton, in the year 1384,* and the John Morys, above-mentioned, was the first warden of the College. His monumental brass is still in existence in the ante-chapel at Winchester. Bishop Wykeham's charter of foundation bears date Oct. 20, 1382.

While Tye was Rector, a valuation was made for the Taxation of all benefices in the Diocese of Sarum,† when the value of Shaw was thus returned ;—

Decanatus de Newbury.

Ecclesia de Schaw.—VI marks dj.

The Revenues and profits of the Crown at this period, together with the subsidy of wool, and tenths of the Clergy, amounted to no more than £48,000 per annum, of which 24,000 marks or £16,000, were allotted to the expenses of the royal household.

1410, 11th November. John Tye, Rector of Schawe, exchanged benefices with John Wryght, Vicar of Wandelesworth [Wandsworth] Wynton Diocese. Stephen Anteswell [or Anstelker] and Nicholas North being patrons of Schawe.

* Pat. anno 8, Rich. II., pars. 2, m. 6, et Pat. 6, Hen. IV., pars. 1, m. 22.

† *Taxatio omnium Bonorum spiritualium in Dio. Saresburem existentium.*

1412, August 12th. Exchange of Benefices between John Wright, Rector of Schaw, and William Swalclyve, Vicar of Stanys [Staines] Diocese of London. Same patrons.

No institution to the Rectory of Shaw is found between 1412 and 1447, but in this interval the name of W. Horlok occurs as Rector, he died in 1447, when Henry Elwyke was instituted on presentation of the Custos Fellows and Scholars of the College of Saint Mary Wynton.

1456, September 26th. H. Elwyke exchanged with John Hokyn, Vicar of Basing and Basingstoke. Patron, Wynton College.

The practice of exchanging ecclesiastical benefices at this period was very common, and gave rise to great abuses.

1460, 2nd October. The first year of Henry VI., John Hawkyn [previously written "Hokyn,"] exchanged the Rectory of Shaw with Thomas Pokley, Rector of North Walton, [North-Waltham, near Basingstoke.] Same Patrons.

1469, 9th October. On resignation of John Baker, Robert Okham was instituted. No institution of John Baker is recorded.

1479, 21st October. On death of Robert Okeham, William Combe was instituted. Same patrons.

1486, 12th May. On resignation of William Combe, Thomas Asshebourne instituted. Patrons, Wynton College.

1503, 4th May. On resignation of Thomas Ashborne, Thomas Lucipnus was instituted. Patrons, Wynton College.

1509, 26th April. On death of Thomas Lyrpyn [*sic*] John Peers was instituted. Same patrons.

1513, 18th August. Jacob Fysher instituted on resignation of John Peers. Same patrons.

1514, 11th September. Richard Pested instituted on death of Jacob Fysher. Same patrons.

1533, 11th August. John Hasard was instituted to the Rectory of Shaw, by Cardinal Campeggio, called also Lawrence Campeius. Bishop of Sarum; Papal Legate who was sent to this country to sit as judge with Cardinal Wolsey on the question of the king's divorce with Catherine of Arragon; no sooner, however, did the king perceive that the See of Rome was not disposed to favour his design, than he deprived Campeggio of the Bishopric of Sarum, and disgraced Wolsey.

During the time Hasard was Rector, a commission of enquiry into the value of Benefices was instituted by Henry VIII., who

determined to appropriate himself those *annates* which had been previously rendered to the Pope. The payments to the Pope had been made on the footing of the old Taxation of Pope Nicholas; but the new payments to the Crown were to be made on the actual value of church property; to ascertain which, this survey, known as the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," was taken. The valuation of the Rectory of Shaw at this time was:—

"Shawe Rectory, per annum clear, £12. 11s. 8d.

The tenth thereof 25s. 2d."

From the following copy of a Chantry Certificate in the Public Record Office, relating to Shaw, it appears that a certain piece of land in the parish of the then value of 8d. per annum, had been given for maintaining a lamp in the church of Shaw, "for ever," but by a statute passed 1st. Edward VI., cap. xiv., all lamps given for the maintenance of any anniversary, obit, light or lamp, were vested in the hands of the king.

Chantry Certificate (Co. Berks.) No. 3.
(Commission dated 14 Feb. 1547-8.)

Shawe. Lande given to mainteyn a lamp
(56). in the church ther, for ever, per ann.—viijd.

The Ministers' or Bailiffs' Account remaining among the records of the Court of Augmentations, contains the following return for half a year's rent of the two acres of land at Shaw, called "Lamp-acre-field," then in the occupation of Morrice Smarte:—

Minister's Accounts, 1-2. Edw. VI.
(Mich. 1547, to Mich. 1548.) *

	Rent of two acres of arable land called	} iiijd.
<i>Shaw.</i>	Lamp-land, in Lamp-acre-field, in tenure of	
	Morrice Smart, to Michælmass last.	

In the 7th year of Edward VI., 1553, this land was granted to John Dudley and Eleanor his wife, with various other properties in Surrey, Sussex, and Wales. The land at Shaw is thus described in the grant:—

"Two acres of arable land called Lamp-land, lying in the field called Lamp-arce-felde in Shawe, Berks, now or lately in the tenure of John Shipton, and formerly given, granted and assigned for the perpetual support of a lamp in the church there."

* Copied and translated from the Original in the Public Record Office.

The land was to be held in free socage by fealty only. The instrument is dated at Westminster, 24th May, 1553.*

To return to the roll of Rectors:—John Hasard held the Rectory till his death in 1540, when John Rythe was presented to the living by the Warden and Fellows of St. Mary's College, Wynton, and instituted 18th December, 1540.

1541, 10th February. Richard Godwyn was instituted to the Rectory on the resignation of J. Rythe; who most probably refused to conform to the new régime brought about by the Reformation.

This was the last presentation of St. Mary's College, Winchester.

In 1551, after the deprivation of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, a great alienation was made of lands and revenues anciently belonging to the Bishopric; and at this time the manor and Church of Shaw passed away from St. Mary's College into lay hands.

The following year, 1552, Edward Fynes, K.G., Lord Clynton and Saye, great Admiral of England,† and Henry Herdson, of London, obtained from the youthful Sovereign, Edward VI., a grant of the Manor of Shawe, Berks, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, formerly parcel of the lands and possessions acquired from the Warden and Fellows of the College of St. Mary, Winchester; together with the Manor of Colthroe, Berks, with all the stock; let to John Carry; all that wood called Baggle Common, in Baggle, Berks; containing 200 acres, lately belonging to the Monastery of Abingdon; and many other lands. In exchange, for the Manor of Kingsdowne, Somerset, and Chesiborne, Dorset, etc.‡

1554. In the first year of Philip and Mary, the Queen by special grace and for Ten Pounds paid in the Hanaper, granted license to Henry Herdson, Citizen, and Skinner, of London, and Barbara his wife, that they and either of them may give and alienate their Manors of Colthroe and Shawe, with appurtenances in County of Berks; also their lands, tenements etc., in Colthroe, Shawe, Newbery, etc., in said County, late parcel of possessions of Winchester College, to Thomas Dolman and Elizabeth his wife. To have and to hold to them, (T. & E.) and the heirs of the said Thomas for ever, etc.

Test'd at Westminster, 1st May, 1553. ||

* Pat. 7, Edw. VI., pt. 13, m. 16.

† Edward, 9th, Lord Clinton created Earl of Lincoln, 4 May, 1572

‡ Pat. 6. Edw. VI., pt. 7. m. 11.

|| Pat. 1. Mary, pt. 14. m. 2. (42).

Shortly after Thomas Dolman became possessed of the Shaw property he commenced to build the present stately mansion, which was completed in 1581. He served the office of Sheriff of this County, in 1588.

1555, 8th April. Thomas Crane was instituted to the Rectory of Shaw, by Capon, * Bishop of Sarum, on death of Richard Godwyn.

Patron Henry Brabande, of Stoke, Diocese of Wynton. Patron for this turn.

It does not appear how Brabande became Patron.

1576, 24th November. Thomas Watkins was instituted to the Rectory of Shaw, on presentation of Queen Elizabeth, by lapse.

Watkins, held the Rectory for one year only; and on the 23rd January, 1577, Ralph Tompson was instituted. Patron, Thomas Dolman, Esq.

1583 2nd January. Thomas White, instituted. Same Patron.

1594, 1st January. William Reddon was instituted on resignation of Thomas White. Patron, Thomas Dolman, and Margaret his wife.

A "Thomas White," was the same day instituted to the vicarage of Chippenham. In 1593, a Thomas White, was Treasurer of Sarum Cathedral, and Prebendary of Calne.

It may be admissible at this point, to introduce a passing notice of two natives of Newbury, who both became eminent as Head-Masters of St. Mary's College, Winchester; an establishment with which Shaw was connected from the time of William of Wykeham, till the period of the Reformation.

Dr. Thomas Hyde. Prebendary of Sarum, and Head-Master of the Royal Collegiate School of Winchester (1552) was

* *Fuller* in his *Church History*, says :—"More sparks of persecution flew into the diocese of Salisbury, under John Capon, the Bishop, and Dr. Geffray, his Chancellor; for this *Doeg* was worse than Saul himself. At Nubery he sent three martyrs to heaven in the same chariot of fire—Julius Palmer, John Gwyn, and Thomas Askin. However this was a light flourish in respect to that great blow he intended had not Queen Mary died." *Cent. xvi. p. 17.*

"When Askue, Palmer, and Jhon Gwyn,
Were brent with force at Newbury;
Lamenting onely for theyr sinne,
And in the Lorde were full mery:
When tyrantes merciles put these to death,
We wishte for our Elizabeth."

Thomas Bryce, The Register. 1555.

born at Newbury. He was elected fellow of New College, Oct. 16th, 1543. Canon of Winchester, June 23rd, 1556. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he retired to Douai, where he wrote several theological treatises. He died in that City on May 9th, 1597, and is buried near the altar of St. Mary's Chapel, in the Church of St. James.

Dr. Thomas Harmer. Head-Master of St. Mary, Winton College in 1588, and Warden July 8th, 1596, was also born at Newbury. He was elected fellow of New College, March 18th, 1574; he served the office of Proctor in 1587. He was a very learned theologian, and held a disputation at Paris with the chief doctors of the Roman Catholic Church. He was Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford from 1585 to 1590. He edited six homilies of St. Chrysostom, in 1586, and those addressed to the people of Antioch, in 1590; he also translated the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, Beza's Sermons on the Canticles, which he dedicated to the Earl of Leicester; and sixteen sermons on the Ten Commandments, in 1579. He was Rector of Droxford and Canon of Winchester, Jan. 10th, 1594. He died Sept. 11th, 1613, and was buried at the east end of the Choir of New College Chapel, Oxford.

1605, 6th April. Thomas Coldwell was instituted to the Rectory of Shaw on deprivation of William Reddon, or Readon, on presentation of Thomas Dolman.

It was in this year (5th Nov.) that the desperate attempt to blow up the king, the prince, and both houses of Parliament, known as the Gunpowder Plot, was discovered.

The previous year a Proclamation was published enjoining the Puritans to conform to the worship of the Established Church. That is to the Common Prayer Book, which was reprinted with Explanations. The chief Explanations now added were, the whole Rubrick before private Baptism; all the latter part of the Catechism, from the Lord's Prayer to the end; Prayers in the daily service, and Litany for the rest of the Royal Family; Thanksgivings for Rain, fair Weather, Plenty, Peace and Victory, deliverance from the Plagues, etc.

The Rector of Shaw was probably one of the clergy who refused to subscribe to the revised Prayer Book,—hence his deprivation.

1618, 15th February. Francis Tomlinson instituted on death of Thomas Coldwell. Patron, Humphrey Dolman, of Shawe, Esq.

1626, 12th September. John Royston instituted on death of Francis Tomlinson. Same Patron.

There is no institution recorded between this time and shortly before the Restoration; in this interval the parish was the scene of many of the most stirring events in the history of the Civil War. John Royston was living in 1641, as in that year he signed the famous *Protestation*, to defend the "True Reformed, Protestant Religion," but whether he retained his living during the Commonwealth does not appear. His name is not mentioned in "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy"; or in Dr. Calamy's "Nonconformists' Memorial," nor is the parish referred to in either work. It will be seen that a Jacob Fleetwood, S.T.P., held the living at the latter part of the Commonwealth. His name would infer that he belonged to the Independent party, and Royston was in all probability turned out by the "Tryers."

1660, 5th March. Henry Pierce, instituted on resignation of Jacob Fleetwood, Professor in Theology. Patron, Thomas Dolman, Esq. Henry Pierce died in 1686, and in the church at Shaw there is a mural monument to his memory, with this inscription:—

" M : S.
Henrici Pierse ; Veri Boni et
Constantis Eruditione, Pietate,
Moderatione Singularis, Istius,
Ecclesiæ, per triginta annos,
Pastoris ; Dilectissimi Fidelissimi ;
Obijt 15 Sept. An: Dom: 1686
Ætat: Sux 68."

1686, 28th September. Robert Butterworth, M.A., B.A., Coll. was instituted to the Rectory. Patron, T. Dolman, Knight.

The next Rector was the Rev. John Hinton, M.A., Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxford, Prebend of Sarum, also Rector of Newbury, to which living he was instituted 27th June 1675.

Mr. Hinton married Anne, daughter of Edward Martin, Esq., of Witney, by Anne Brice, his wife, and had with other issue, Edward, eldest son, Rector of Sheering, in Essex, born in 1671, and espoused Mary, daughter and eventual heiress of the Rev. Francis Bridge, D.D., by whom he had an only child, Martha, married in 1745, to her cousin the Rev. John Hinton, Rector of Chawton, near Alton, Hants.

Jane, the only surviving child of the Rev. John Hinton, Rector of Chawton, married James Baverstock, Esq.,

The Rev. John Hinton, Rector of Newbury, and Shaw-cum-Donnington died in 1720, and is buried with wife who pre-deceased him, in the Chantry Chapel attached to St. Nicholas's Church, Newbury.

The Rev. John Hinton, Rector of Chawton, died April 9th, 1802, aged 82, having been Rector of the parish 42 years.

1720, 6th July. Thomas Mathews, M.A. instituted on death of John Hinton. Patron, John Warner.

1775, 10th April. George Cuthbert, M.A., instituted on death of Thomas Mathews. Patroness, Ann Cuthbert.

It is remarkable circumstance that the joint incumbencies of these two Rectors extended to the long period of 105 years.

1826, 31st March. Matthew Armstrong, B.A., Wadh. Coll. instituted on the death of George Cuthbert. Patron, Thomas Penrose, Clerk, of Shaw Place.

This was the last institution to Shaw by a Bishop of Salisbury, the county of Berks becoming annexed to the Diocese of Oxford, on the 7th October, 1836.

1838, 8th October. Samuel Slocock, L.L.B., was instituted by the Bishop of Oxford, on the death of Matthew Armstrong. Patron, Thomas Penrose, of Shaw Place.

Mr. Slocock was also Rector of Wasing, and private chaplain to the late Earl of Carnarvon.

During the time Mr. Slocock held the Rectory of Shaw, the time-hallowed Church, which had stood for over 600 years, was needlessly pulled down; and the present building erected in its place.

On Sunday, the twenty-first of March, 1841, Divine Service was performed, and the Holy Sacrament administered in the Parish Church of Shaw for the last time. On the following day the work of demolition was commenced, preparatory to rebuilding on a larger scale; and on Tuesday, June 1st, being the Tuesday in Whitsun week, the first stone of the new church to be built on the original site was laid by the Rev. Samuel Slocock, Rector of the Parish.*

* From note made in one of the parish books by the Rev. S. Slocock.

The new church was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, the sixth of September, 1842. There were present on the occasion the Earls of Carnarvon, Falmouth, and Nelson, and the principal residents in the neighbourhood.

1847, 24th September. George Frederick Everett, M.A., Ball. Coll. instituted to the Rectory, on death of Samuel Slocock.

Patron, H. R. Eyre, Esq., of Shaw Place.

1872, 7th October. The Hon. and Rev. John Horatio Nelson instituted on death of George Frederick Everett. Same patron.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The Registers at Shaw date from 1646; the earlier books are supposed to have been lost or destroyed during the Great Rebellion; but in the Bishop's Registry at Salisbury copies or duplicates are preserved for the years 1563, 1608, 1612, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1631, 1634, 1635, 1636.

Although irregularities in registration were very general during the Commonwealth, the Shaw Registers appear to have been regularly kept through the whole of this period; but it is doubtful whether the entries were contemporaneously made, as the signature of "Henry Pierse, Rr de Shaw cum Donnington" is affixed at the bottom of several pages antecedent to his institution in 1660; and it is possible that when the registers returned to the care of the clergy at the Restoration the Rector inserted the records which had been privately preserved, or entered in another book by the lay Registrar.

In August, 1653, an Act was passed, called, after its author, "The Barebone's Act," by which the custody of the parish books was transferred from the clergy and churchwardens to an official called the Parish Registrar, who was sworn into his office by a justice of the peace, and when any entry was to be made had to produce the book before a justice, and to attest by his signature the writing of that magistrate, for which he was paid a fee of 12d. on each marriage, and 4d. on each birth and death. Amongst the duties of this official was the publishing the banns of marriage, a thing which had to be done for three consecutive Sundays, as heretofore, after which the parties could be married by any justice of the peace, the Registrar attending as one of the witnesses.

There are numerous instances of the appointment of these

Registrars. In one of the register books at East Ilsley is the following entry:—"Martin Westall was sworne Registrer of East Ilseley, the 19th day of November, 1653, by mee Humfrey Dolman." And in the entry of marriages:—"1654, the first of March,——— and———, both of East Illyslie, weare married, having beene three several market days published, no man contradictinge, by mee Humfrey Dolman. Published by mee Martin Westall, in the presence of us,———,———."*

Humfrey Dolman was the son of Sir Thomas Dolman, of Shaw.

The register of St. Nicholas' Church, Newbury, is rich in various records of these civil marriages; of which the following is an example:—

"William Parsons and Mary Bartholomew, Both of the parish of Midgimn [Midgham] was publist 3 several Markett dayes at the Market Cros in Newbury, and was married November the 5, 1657, By me John Gyles, Maior."

The Old Market Cross is supposed by the late Dr. Palmer to have stood somewhere between the Mansion-house and Church-lane.

By an Act 12 Car. 11, cap. 33, all marriages made by Justices of the Peace during the Usurpation were confirmed.

Through the courtesy of the Rector of Shaw, the Hon. and Rev. J. Horatio Nelson, who kindly allowed an examination of the registers for the purpose of these annals of his parish, a few extracts have been made of local interest, with others gathered from the transcripts in the Episcopal registry at Salisbury.

BAPTISMS.

FROM TRANSCRIPTS OF SHAW PARISH REGISTERS AT SALISBURY.

"1631, March 24th. Elizabeth Ironmonger, daughter of Samuel Ironmonger, of Donnington Priory."

"1634, March 28th. Ann Iremonger, of Donnington Priory."

"1635, July 17th. Ffrances, Iremonger, of Donnington Priory."

"1636, April 1st. Elizabeth Safford, of the Parke of Donnington."

"1636-7, January 9th. Elenor Iremonger, of the Priory of Donnington."

The family of Iremonger was of considerable antiquity in the counties of Salop, Lancaster, and Berks. William Iremonger, of

* Hewett's Hund. of Compton, p. 50.

Goldingsfield, or, Golden Acre, near Binfield, son of James Iremonger, of Rudge, Shropshire, was a justice of the peace for Berks in 1601, and Mayor of Reading in 1617 and 1625; his will is dated 4 May, 1637. He was twice married; his son by his 1st wife, Juliana Butler, was John Iremonger, of London. Of his numerous issue by his 2nd wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Davis, of Maidenhead, Samuel Iremonger, of London, and Donnington Priory, co. Berks, was 16 years old at the visitation in 1623; another son, Edward Iremonger, was of West Woodhay. The Iremonger's, of Wherwell Priory, descend from a branch of this family.

(FROM THE REGISTERS AT SHAW.)

The second entry in the earliest book at Shaw is that of the baptism of Grace, daughter of Richard Money, and Elizabeth his wife, August 28th, 1646.

This Mr. Richard Money, was Churchwarden of the parish of Shaw-cum-Donnington this year (1646), and in that capacity presented a petition to the parliament asking redress for damage done in the village of Donnington during the siege of Donnington Castle, by which the petitioners had suffered to the extent of five-thousand-two-hundred-and-eighty-three pounds and eighteen shillings. Mr. Richard Money died seized of the Manor of West Court, Inkpen, in 1657, which he had purchased of William Riccards in the year 1622.*

"1647, Jan. 29. Francis, son of Francis Rowland and Dorothy his wife."

John Rowland, of Donnington, was returned as one of the Queen's subjects "able to bear armes and mete for service in the warres" in 1569. The names of Francis Rowland, senr., and his son, appear in the list of those who signed the "Protestation" in 1641.

"1649, March 16th. Joane, daughter of Benjamin Shipton."

John Shipton was tenant of Lamp-acre-field in 1533 (see p. 11), and one of this family left a certain sum to the parish of Shaw-cum-Donnington, known as "Shipton's charity money," to be disposed of in the following manner:—6s. 8d. to the Rector for a sermon on St. Stephen's day; the like sum for a sermon on Whit Sunday; and the residue amongst the poor.

"1656, Aug. 4th. Anne, daughter of Thomas Dolman and Margery his wife."

* Lysons, Mag. Brit. Berks, p. 712.

"1656, Sept. 23d. Joseph, son of Laurence Money and Katherine his wife."

"1657, Oct. 17th. Thomas, son of Thomas Dolman, and Margery his wife."

"1659, Sept. 20th. Nicholas, son of Nicholas Cowslad and [Katherine] his wife."

This is the earliest entry of the name of Cowslad in the existing registers.

"1660, Jan. 21st. Clement Barksdale, son of Anthony Barksdale."

One of this family fell on the hill at Shaw, in the 2nd Battle of Newbury, gallantly serving as a volunteer in the royal ranks.

"1663, Sept. 25th. Thomas, son of Nicholas Cowslad, and Katherine his wife."

"1768, Nov. 23rd. Joseph, son of James Petit Andrews, Esq., and Anne his wife."

The Andrews family acquired the Shaw Estate in 1709, when it was purchased from the representatives of the Duke of Chandos by Joseph Andrews, Esq., appointed paymaster to the forces serving in Scotland in 1715, great grandson of Henry Andrews, who removed, early in the 17th century, from Canterbury to London, where he died in 1665, a victim of the plague, which cut off his whole household, with the exception of an infant son, Henry, who accumulated some fortune by commercial pursuits, and had a grant of arms in 1729. His son, Daniel Andrews, was father of Joseph Andrews the purchaser of the Shaw Estate, who died in April 1753. James Petit Andrews, F.S.A., police magistrate at Queen's Square, son of the above mentioned Joseph Andrews, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Petit of St. Botolph's Aldgate; was distinguished in the literary world as the author of several publications; he married, Anne daughter of the Rev. Thos. Penrose, rector of Newbury, and by her, who died 1st September, 1785, had issue Joseph, whose baptism is recorded above, and two other children.

MARRIAGES.

"1649. Richard Aberie and Elizabeth Money."

This Richard Aberie was the son of Richard Averie [or Aberie], Mayor of Newbury in 1622. *Ashmole* describes a brass, formerly

in Newbury Church, of a "Richard Aubrye," who died in 1469. This name is variously spelt at different periods.

Mr. John Averie of this family, was British Resident at Hamburg in 1642; and in a letter which is extant, addressed to Lord Falkland, then Secretary of State, he describes the movements of the Swedes and Imperialists in Silesia and other places.

"1659. Eustace Hooke, Gent, and Margaret Dolman.

"1672. John Waller, of Newbury, and Margaret Sherwood, of Shaw."

The Waller's of Newbury, were of the same family as the celebrated Sir William Waller, Knt., Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary Forces in the west, who took such a leading part in the second Battle of Newbury.

"1674, Aug. 24th. Thomas Merriman and Anne Brice, both of Newbury."

Mr. Benjamin Merriman was one of the first ministers of the Independent Church in Newbury.

"1675. William Houghton, and Elizabeth Avery, of Newbury.

Thomas Houghton, of Newbury, demised a yearly rent charge of £1 6s. od. to the Corporation, in trust for the almspeople at St. Mary's Hill; and Joan Houghton gave two rent charges of 10s. each to the poor of the Church Almshouses.

"1714, March 9th. John Hore, and Catherine Houghton, of Newbury."

John Hore was Mayor of Newbury in 1690. One of this family, a wealthy clothier, is said to have given up his house for the residence of Charles I., when he was quartered in Newbury in 1644. The John Hore, married at Shaw, died 22 Feb, 1721, and was buried in Newbury Church.

BURIALS.

..(FROM THE TRANSCRIPTS AT SALISBURY).

"1633, Oct. 7th. John Newe, of Donnington, Parish Clarke of Shawe."

"1636-7, Feb. 16th. A yong man child of Joan Jockies by her drown'd for wch she is executed."

In an article entitled "My Grandfather's Tales," in Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, 1839, a melo-dramatic story is related entitled, "Donnington Gibbett, a Legend of Berkshire." Whether or no there was such an appendage to the Manor, and the wicked "Joan Jockies" was executed there, is uncertain—local tradition is silent on the subject.

(FROM THE REGISTERS AT SHAW).

"1647, Sept. 15th. Griffin Dancastle."

The Dancastle's resided at the Grange, Shaw, and at Well-house, in the parish of Hampstead Norris. They allied themselves by marriage, with the Fettiplaces, the Eystons of Hendred, and other ancient families. John Eyston, major in the army of King Charles I., married Elizabeth, daughter of the above mentioned Griffin Dancastle, of the Grange.

"1676, Mar. 14th. James Ballard, buried according to the Act, in woollen."

During the reign of Charles II., there were many, though unfounded, complaints of the decay of the woollen manufacture; and by way of encouraging it, an act was passed (18 Car. 11, Cap. 11), whereby all persons were required to be buried in woollen shrouds. This Act preserved its place in the statute book for more than 130 years.

"1679, July 8th. John, the son of Thomas Smith, killed by a sad accident."

"1680, Sept. 27th. Robert Pocock, a young child; drown'd."

"1680, Oct. 12th. William Packer, Gent."

William Packer, son of John Packer, Esq., of Donnington Castle, and Westminster; one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal, by Phillipa his wife, daughter of Francis Mills, of Southampton, Gent. William Packer married Jane, daughter of Thomas Saunders, of Woolstone, Esq.

"1681, July 16th. John Grey, killed in a well."

"1685, Jan. 9th. Edward, son of Francis Dancaster" [Dancastle].

"1686, Jan. 26th. Margerie, the wife of Sir Thomas Dolman."

"1687, July 3rd. Sr. Humfrey Dolman, son of Sr. Thomas Dolman."

"1689, April 3rd. Francis Dancastell, senr."

"1689, July 2nd. Bridget Dancastell, widow."

"1697, July 22nd. Sr. Thomas Dolman, of Shaw Place."

Sir Thomas Dolman was M.P. for Reading, in 1661, and was Clerk of the Privy Council. He figures conspicuously in an account of "An Easter Vestry at Newbury, 200 years ago," printed in the *Reading Mercury*, April 20th, 1878.

"1707, Jan. 20th. The Lady Dorothy Dolman."

Wife of the 2nd Sir Thomas Dolman.

"1707, Feb. 11th. Richard Blagrove.

This gentleman was a member of the family of Blagrove, of Bulmarsh Court, and Southcote. John Blagrove, M.P., for Reading in 1660, was the son of Anthony Blagrove, M.P., for the same place in 1601, and High Sheriff in 1603, by Dorothy, Daughter of Sir Thomas Dolman. A John Blagrove was living at Donnington in 1641.

"1710, Jan. 8th. Dr. Lewis Dolman."

"1711, May 23rd. Sr. Thomas Dolman."

Son of the first Sir Thomas Dolman. He was Colonel of the Berks Militia, and a deputy lieutenant for the county.

"1731, June 8th. Mrs. Mary Webb, widow of Dr. Dolman."

"1750, Nov. 22nd. The most noble Lydia, Catherine Duchess Dowager of Chandos."

The Duchess died at Shaw House, and by her express desire was buried in Shaw Church. She was the third wife and relict of James, first Duke of Chandos.

The following inscription is on the stone over the grave of the Duchess surmounted by the Chandos arms :—*

"LYDIA CATHERINE
Duchess Dowager of
Chandos,
(by her own order lies
Here Interr'd, In hopes of
A Joyful Resurrection, by
The Infinite Mercy's of the
Blessed Trinity).
Died 18 Nov., 1750,
Aged 57.

* A portion of a glass bottle, stamped with the arms of the Duke of Chandos, viz. :—Argent, on a cross, a leopard's head, or, supporters, two otters argent ; was found in the river at Shaw a short time since.

"1760, Jan 30th. A Foundling, No. 11093 was buried."

Entries of the burials of "Foundlings," with their numbers affixed, appear in numerous array about this time. The Foundling Hospital, London, used to send their infants into country places to be nursed under the superintendence of benevolent people, some of them of title and high position; when these Foundlings died before their return to the London Hospital in Guildford Street, they were buried where they died at the expense of the Charity. Precisely the same system is now adopted with the children in the Institution under four years of age, except that the Governors have only two special districts, each under the immediate charge of a medical man and his wife.

"1773, April 6th. Mordecai Haman, clerk of this parish."

It has been said that one of the most frequent causes of the bestowal of strange christian names, is the existence of a singular or suggestive surname. This affords a temptation to the display of a denominational jocularly which often proves too great to be resisted. In this case the associated names of the chief actors in the Old Testament story were carried on by several generations of Mordecai Haman's.

"1784, March 19th. Admiral Fowke, of Newbury."

The Admiral was a man of eccentric habits, and enjoined that the pall bearers at his funeral should consist only of females, which singular wish was complied with. There is a monument in the Church to the Admiral and his wife, Margaret, who died the previous year.

"1795, April 17th. John Cowslade, Esq., aged 75."

John Cowslade, by a codicil to his will, bearing date 13th Oct., 1792, bequeathed the sum of £200 to Robert Nicholas, Anne Cowslade, Richard Budd and William Budd, upon trust, to apply the interest thereof upon the relief of the poor of Donnington not receiving alms from the parish. Mr. Cowslade was buried in the family vault at the south-east corner of Shaw Church-yard, and by his express wish no monument was erected over his last resting-place.

"1801, Jan 6th. Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart., aged 74."

Sir Joseph Andrews, was created a baronet in 1766, with remainder to his half brother James Petit Andrews, and his heirs

male. Sir Joseph was Major of the Berks Militia, Vice-President of the Marine, and Royal Humane Societies, and of the Literary Fund. He lived on terms of great intimacy with the poet-laureate *Pyre*, who wrote the following verses on the death of his friend :—

“As Heaven’s ambrosial gales, and genial showers,
Deck Nature’s smiling face with vernal flowers,
So shall, lamented Andrews, o’er they tomb
The flowers arise of amaranthine bloom !
By those blest gales and showers matur’d that blow,
The sighs of virtue, and the tears of woe.”

Sir Joseph Andrews died issueless, and was succeeded by his nephew, Joseph, son of James Petit Andrews.

“1803, Dec. 9th. Dame Elizabeth Andrews, aged 59 years.”

Widow of Sir Joseph Andrews. She was the daughter of Richard Phillips, Esq., of Tarrington, Herefordshire.

“1822, March 6th. Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart of Shaw Place, aged 53 years.”

On the decease of Sir Joseph Andrews, *s.p.*, the title became extinct.

“1822, July 20th. Elizabeth Anne Andrews, of Shaw Place, aged 52 years.”

This lady was the only sister of the last Sir Joseph Andrews, and the widow of Charles Henry Hunt, of Goldreoth, Worcestershire. In accordance with the will of her uncle, the first baronet, on succeeding to the Shaw estate she re-assumed her family name of Andrews.

“1824, Feb. 27th. Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart., aged 70 years.”

A memoir of this distinguished naval officer has been given in a previous paper on Donnington Priory, where he died.

“1826, July 8th. Francis S. Stead, aged 66 years.”

Colonel Francis Sacheverell Stead, resided at Donnington Castle House, and by his will bequeathed £100 to the poor of Shaw-cum-Donnington, the interest to be laid out in the purchase of clothing at Christmas.

Edward Valentine Stead, brother to the Colonel, died at the Castle House, January 23rd, 1790, and is buried at Shaw. A monument in the Church records his “strict rectitude of life, integrity of heart, and amiable manners.”

Our limits advise me to be chary of further details, and having now reached the boundary of the more interesting portion of our registers, at this point I close my researches into these simple, and it may be thought unprofitable, domestic annals.

It is much to be lamented that there exist no parochial records of Shaw belonging to the period when such momentous transactions as the two Battles of Newbury were being enacted in our very midst; events which will make the names of Shaw House and Donnington Castle memorable to all time.

The imperfect materials at hand must therefore be the Chronicler's apology for the quality of his work.

In bringing these annals of St. Mary's Church to a close, I ought not to omit to mention that a new chancel has recently been erected as a memorial to the late H. R. Eyre, Esq., of Shaw House; and will shortly be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

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